From the Fredericktown Examiner.

Mr. Editor.—When General Jackson affixed his *veto* to the Frederick and Rockville road bill, two years ago, I then thought that it was done, first because he had little or no prospect of creating an influence in Maryland that would brighten his decaying hopes of reclaiming her vote, and secondly because I believed that it was done as a chastisement, as he would term it, for her giving in 1825 the casting vote in the Presidential election against him. I am strengthened in my belief of his hostility to Maryland, by reading a correspondence between the Executive of this State in 1831 and the Executive of the General Government, which was spread before the legislature last winter, and which has never, to my knowledge, found its way into the public Journals of this State. I think that it shows a disregard of the will and interest of Maryland which should fasten in the minds of every Marylander a determination at once to reject a man who treats with contumely her dearest and most vital interest.

The following are the first two of the three Resolutions alluded to, which passed both houses, I think unanimously on the 29th January. 1831.

Resolved. by the General Assembly of Maryland, that the *extension* and *security* of the coasting trade of the States of *Virginia, Delaware*, and this State, would be *effectually promoted* by the opening of a safe and direct *navigation* through the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast, and by the construction of such *Canals* as may be requisite for the purpose, between the Chesapeake Bay at or near Cape Charles, and Lewistown Creek, on the Bay of Delaware and that the co-operation of the States interested in the improvement be immediately invited to this object.

Resolved. That the Governor of this State be requested to communicate the foregoing resolution to the President of the United States, and to express the EARNEST WISH *of this General Assembly, that one or more competent Engineers may be appointed to make an accurate survey of the Coast designated in the said resolution. and to report the estimate of the probable cost of the improvement proposed.*

The observant reader will at once perceive upon casting his eye over the map of Maryland, the importance and advantage of the improvement indicated. But will it be scarcely credited by the public when they are informed that so far from Gen. Jackson and the Secretary of War, co-operating in forwarding so great a National Improvement, that, on the contrary they absolutely *refused the services of an Engineer*, as requested by the unanimous wish of the State, to make the necessary surveys and estimates of cost, a request which I believe, *has never been refused to any State before.*

Gen. Jackson, in reply to Governor Martin's letter, States that he refers the subject to the Secretary of War. Mr. Eaton, the then secretary of War, in his letter to the President of the 3rd Feb. 1831, in speaking of their resolutions, says "That, in suggesting a system of internal Improvements of a national character to the attention of the General Government, the great line of inland communication from the harbor of Boston towards the south, has always claimed the first place" and continues "To make this line of communication *secure from storms and enemies*, it is obvious that advantage should be taken of the several *sounds, rivers and bays* which *fortunately* present the means of opening at a comparatively *small expense*, an *inland navigation, possessing that security in a great degree*: the *General Government has accordingly, aided by the services of its engineers and by subscriptions of stock*, in the measures that have been taken to remove the principal obstructions in this line of communication, and would seem thus to have *adopted the views set forth* in the mentioned reports, at least so far as this subject is concerned."

It will be remembered that the civil engineers, who are in the employ of the General Government; have a *fixed salary by law* and are under the *perfect control* of the Government. Notwithstanding which fact the executive, through Mr. Eaton, to evade the request demand, *that Maryland shall pay all the expenses incurred by the survey.* This is his letter to Gov. Martin.

Department of War, April 28th, 1832.

To his Excellency,

The Governor of Maryland, Annapolis.

Sir:—In compliance with the wishes of the Legislature of Maryland, as expressed in certain resolutions transmitted by you to the President last winter, the Chief Engineer has been instructed to assign a Civil Engineer with an assistant to the duty of making a survey along the sea coast between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, with the views expressed in those resolutions; I deem it necessary, however, to inform you, that, *should the survey be made, the expenses of it will have to be defrayed* BY THE STATE OF MARYLAND, as the salaries of the above mentioned Engineers are all that can be drawn from the appropriation for surveys, in aid of this object. I have therefore the honor to request that you will inform me whether such an arrangement comes within the views of the Legislature, as I have been led to infer it does from a *letter* addressed to this department *by* the Hon. S. Smith of the Senate "(*et tu Brute?*)" enclosing one from Mr. J. S. Smith of the Maryland Legislature, in which it is said that the services of an engineer are all that is asked of the Government, I am Sir, &c. J. H. EATON.

The following is an extract from the spirited reply of Gov. *Martin.*

Sir:—Soon after transmitting the resolutions of the General Assembly, to which your communication refers a reply was received *from the* PRESIDENT of the United States covering a report by you to him in relation to the application aforesaid, in which you state that "you could not regard the improvement suggested in the Maryland resolutions, as of a character to demand the *attention* of the National Government." This reply was *immediately* communicated to the General Assembly; and being deemed *an explicit refusal to afford the aid of the General Government*, in accomplishing the contemplated survey and improvement, no further steps were taken in relation thereto.

The passage of the preamble and resolutions transmitted to the President was the *only* act of the General Assembly upon the subject of them. No appropriation was made to defray any expenses that may be incurred in making the contemplated survey; and *other surveys of the same character. having heretofore been made by authority of the National Government*, WITHOUT ANY EXPENSE OR AID OF THE STATE, it is confidently *believed* that the arrangement which you mention *does not* "come within the views of the Legislature." It is *certain* that no authority has been conferred upon the Executive to carry such an arrangement into effect.—I have the honor to remain &c. DANIEL MARTIN.

After reading this tantalizing but finally *repulsive* correspondence; can a Marylander, and especially an Eastern Shoreman, vote for the continuance of the present National Executive? Maryland seems to be the marked victim of the President's vengeance. At the very last Session of Congress, a bill passed making an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars for improving the harbor of Baltimore; an object in which the Government has a great interest as a large portion of the revenue is derived from imposts collected at the port of Baltimore—and in which every part of this State and Baltimore, especially, has a lively, almost a vital interest. After the President had signed appropriations to the amount of *largely upwards of a million* of dollars for making roads, building bridges, cleaning out bays, rivers and *creeks*, yet strange and provoking as it may appear he withheld from Baltimore and Maryland the pittance of *twenty five thousand Dollars.*

If the high spirited people of Baltimore will sustain Jackson after this worse than sacrifice nay, almost criminal withholding of his signature, will they not only feel, but deserve to feel the pestilence and scourge of military rule: I repeat they will richly merit punishment and castigation for worshipping a malignant *old man* rather than adhering to their own interest and the true policy of the state and the Union.

How can a citizen of Frederick county justify it to his conscience to vote for the re-election of Gen. Jackson?—What policy local or general has he adopted that has benefitted in the slightest degree the Farmers and Mechanics of Frederick County? His warmest admirers are compelled to answer, None. He has checked her growth and *vetoed* her rising hopes. There is no part of the Union that has been more benefitted by Internal Improvements than Frederick county. What was it but turnpike roads, the Canal and above all the Rail Road, which passes through the bosom and heart of the county, that enhanced the value of lands in this county within the last four years, some five, ten or fifteen dollars in the acre? Who more than the farmer has been benefitted? None. When has any act of any man or any set of men from the creation of the government to the present time ever injured this county as much as Jackson's miserable & never-to-be-forgotten-or-forgiven, *veto* of last year? Voters of Frederick County! why has this been done by Gen. Jackson?

It seems that he or his back stairs cabinet ("That power *behind* the throne greater *than* the throne itself, will never forget that it was Maryland that put her veto upon him in 1825. She gave the *casting vote* and it was the manly representative of *Frederick County* (H. R. Warfield Esq.) who would not deign as others have done, to be the tool, the cats paw of imbecility and cupidity; but happily gave the casting vote of the state, and the state to the whole nation. And for it the General is for blighting her fair hopes with the withering mildew and wrath of his never ending—Veto.

The most republican feature in the Constitution of Maryland is that denying the Executive the power to counteract the will of the people, when expressed by the two houses of the Legislature. Our constitution says that the Governor *shall* sign all laws; and I believe it has been judicially decided that laws passing the General Assembly are operative without the signature of the Governor. Since we will not then tolerate the Executive veto in our own state how can a Republican of Maryland tolerate a President who uses his veto on every bill which is designed to benefit Maryland? The *veto* power is a high prerogative. In the British Monarchy the King has an *absolute veto*; but he has not dared to exercise it for a great number of years, indeed in England the fear to exert it has rendered it obsolete. There if a ministry are in the minority they resign and retire at the will of the people and so should a ministry in the United States and not try tyrannically to coerce by the veto power the people to obey the will of a Kitchen Cabinet.

The General has not only indicated a wish, but has already expressed a desire, in this veto message to exercise Legislative authority, and has declared, in effect, that if Congress will not obey him, he will thwart and defeat the express will of the people.

What is the difference between King, President, or Emperor, when each obeys his own will rather than the will of the People? Names are nothing. And Gen. Jackson, by his disregard of the People's will has, fully proved, in practice, what a friend of the present administration once said in Congress, that our government was nothing more than an ELECTIVE MONARCHY. Is it not too fatally true? Has not Gen. Jackson, with audacity amounting almost to impiety, selected the *fourth* day of *July* to proclaim *his* Declaration of Independence—That he is *Independent of the Supreme Court, the Senate, the Congress, of every other branch of the Government.*

Will the People endure all this, without its provoking their highest indignation? No, *they will not.* North and South, East and West, there is one universal burst of indignation, one animated resolve of the people, to rise in the majesty of their strength, and through the medium of the ballot-box, give him one final and overwhelming *veto.* Then let the farmers and mechanics of Frederick County lose no time nor exertions in moving, with solemn and decided purpose, to the polls, and in electing on the *first Monday of October* the National Republican Ticket, which is true to the Mechanic and the Farmer, and is in favor of the American mechanic rather than the British. Thus *whilst the honest artizan is protected by government the farmer will find a home market for his produce* in times of war as well as in times of peace—in favor of *good roads* by Internal Improvements—*opposed to all tyrannical executive vetoes*, and IN FAVOR OF THE RE-CHARTERING OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK.

JEFFERSON.

THE POST OFFICE.—The game now playing by the Political knaves in power is a desperate one. & desperate are the means resorted to, to retain their ill gotten 'spoils.' The whole Post Office establishment in Ohio and Kentucky appears from the following letter, to be devoted exclusively to party purposes. The day of retribution is at hand.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the New York Advocate and Journal dated

CINCINNATI, July 1832.

Dear Sir The extensive abuse of the Post Office Department has reached a most alarming crisis and calls for merited reprobation upon those who are permitted to administer its affairs It is too barefaced and flagitious to be much longer endured, and under any other administration, it seems to me, the people would have risen *en masse* long since to have remedied this great evil. The taverns throughout this Western country are liberally lined with the 'extra' Globe while papers adverse to 'the party', are either lost or delayed in their progress to their places of destination

In Kentucky, it is worse i possible than in the other States. I had occasion, a short time ago to make some inquiries of a distinguished gentleman in that State who writes as follows: 'They have possession of all the Post Offices – they have men stationed at or near each, to receive and distribute pamphlets, papers, &c. They calculate at Washington within six hours of the time the mail will arrive at any point in the State; and they being informed what information is needed at each point it is furnished, and, as we know, without regard to the truth. The Globe extras, &c. are now covering the face of the country; and we may expect the passage of our newspapers and letters to be delayed through the mail, or lost altogether; such was the fact previous to the last election. Throughout and in every direction, our papers and letters either miscarried or were greatly delayed, while the Jackson papers never failed.'

This is a brief, but true sketch of the Post Office management in Kentucky. It is also applicable to the other States Your paper is very irregularly received here—some of the subscribers have only received one during the last month.

It remains to be seen how long the citizens will submit to have their most valuable privileges trampled upon. It is difficult to restrain one's indignation within reasonable bounds, when daily annoyed with such gross and flagrant violations of our dearest rights. With these abuses staring us in the face, it is worse than mockery to talk of a government of equal laws and of equal rights! There is no despotism, however absolute worse than this When will the people open their eyes to the enormities daily and hourly practised upon them?

The Gardener's Standard says—'We have been all the season nursing and watching a few hills of cucumbers and muskmelons. We have hoed them and ashed them, and watered them when necessary with the best soap-suds, and limed them, and waged many a battle with the bugs and slugs, giving no quarter, but all of no use, they all rotted—fairly rotted during the last storm. We shan't have cucumbers enough this year to give a decent man the cholic. [If the same result had taken place in New York, many a 'decent man' would not have died of the cholera.]—[N. York Paper.

PORT AU PRINCE.—An arrival at New York gives some further facts in relation to the fire which occurred at Port au Prince on the 8th July. It is stated that the houses in sixteen entire streets were on fire, those in fourteen are wholly destroyed & those in the two others are nearly so. Notwithstanding it was Sunday & the country people for ten miles round were generally in the town—notwithstanding the military corps of Port au Prince had just paraded before the fire commenced, all their efforts to stop it proved ineffectual, and it only ceased in consequence of having nothing more to consume. More than a thousand people are without a shelter, and the place is said to have the appearance of a town taken by assault, in which the combatants disputed their prey and their booty in every street.

RENUNCIATIONS.

VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Since the receipt there of the veto message, Wm. R Hinton, Esq who had been designated by the Jackson and Barbour convention, as one of their electors, has declined the honor in the following expressive language in a letter to Col. Wm. Polk, chairman—

PLEASANT GROVE, July 18, 1832.

SIR:—I learn through Charles Manly, Esq. that my name has been placed as an Elector on the ticket now forming in this State, pledged to support Andrew Jackson, as President, and Philip P. Barbour as Vice President of the U. States.

I would cheerfully accept the nomination which through the partiality of my friends, has been tendered to me, could I do so without a sacrifice of principle. Circumstances, however of recent occurrence, leave me no discretion in the matter. I feel it my imperative duty to decline—and thus feeling, no sentiment of false pride shall prevent me from doing so, though I am aware it may expose me to unmerited censure and ill-natured remarks.

Since the name of W. H. Crawford was withdrawn from the Presidential canvass, I have warmly supported Gen. Jackson, and again expected to have yielded my support at the ensuing election. My reasons for now abandoning him are soon given.

The Bank of the United States, in my humble opinion, is inseparably connected with the prosperity of the Union, and is indispensably necessary to the preservation of a sound currency. So far as my observation has extended, its affairs have been conducted with singular ability and integrity, and I have long thought, that a refusal to renew its charter, would be a national calamity. Though rumor had been busy in asserting that General Jackson would interpose his veto to the passage of the Bank Bill, I continued to indulge the hope that he would not; and this hope was strengthened, when I saw that there was so respectable a majority in each branch of Congress favorable to the passage of the bill. I confess, therefore that the President has disappointed me by the course he has pursued. The language of his veto Message leaves me no reason to doubt, that the bank will be forced to wind up its concerns, should he be re-elected. I am therefore, compelled to withdraw from him my support, viewing his election as but a secondary consideration, when contrasted with the great interests of the country.

I beg leave, therefore, through you to return my thanks to the Committee, for the honor intended me, and ask to submit to them this explanation of my motives for declining to act.

I am, sir, respectfully, &c.

WM. R. HINTON.

Voice of Pennsylvania.

A large public meeting of the former friends of Gen. Jackson was held at Pittsburg on the 20th inst. At this assemblage the conduct of Gen Jackson in vetoing the United States Bank was denounced by several of the citizens in speeches which were received with enthusiasm by the people.

Among other resolutions, the following were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the Message of the President, accompanying the return of the Bill re-chartering the Bank of the United States, contains many novel and objectionable doctrines and principles, some of them destructive of the best interests of the country, and others, which, if carried into practice, would prove highly dangerous to the liberties of the nation, and finally subversive of the constitution of the Union.

Resolved, That "measures, not men," should be the maxim of Republicans, that the protection of domestic industry, the authority of the Supreme Court, the independence of both Houses of Congress, all which have been assailed by Gen. Jackson in this Message have stronger claims on our support than Gen. Jackson or any other man.

Resolved, that as in the late Message, the President has shown the greatest contempt for the unanimous voice of Pennsylvania, expressed through her State Legislature, and Delegation in Congress, with regard as well to the Tariff as to the Bank and the Judiciary, that Pennsylvania be invited to unite in support of an Electoral Ticket, opposed, to Gen Jackson.

On motion of Mr. Thomas Bakewell,

Resolved, That this meeting do cordially agree with the sentiments expressed in the resolution, adopted by the numerous & respectable meeting held in Philadelphia, on Monday, 16th inst. and Thomas Bakewell, S P. Darlington, John Arthurs, Wm. Mackey, Thomas Fairman, Lewis Patterson, and Jacob Forsyth, be a committee to correspond with the officers of that meeting, or any other whose views coincide with those of this meeting, as to the most effectual means of averting the evils which threaten to overwhelm the industry and commerce of the country, from a refusal to renew the charter of the United States Bank.

Resolved, that Samuel Church, John Irwin of Alleghenytown, Hugh Robertson, Henry Coulter, Wm. M. Carlisle. Allen Kramer, and Isaac Lightner, be a committee of Vigilance to address the citizens of this and the adjoining counties upon the important subject before this meeting, and that the committee have power to add to the number of the committee if necessary.

On motion of Thomas Bakewell,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in all the papers in this city and county.

On motion,

Resolved, that the thanks of this meeting be rendered to the officers of this meeting.

Resolved, that this meeting do now adjourn.

JOHN IRWIN, of Allegheny, President.

THOMAS FAIRMAN, Vice President.

John Arthur, S. P. Darlington, } Secretaries.

Pittsburgh. July 24, 1832.

The reader will bear in mind that the above is the language and sentiments of original Jackson men.

Meeting in Chambersburg.

At a meeting of the late supporters of Gen. Jackson in the Court House in Chambersburg—in pursuance of public notice to express their dissatisfaction with his measures, the meeting was organized by calling Jacob Snider to the chair and appointing Joseph Menich and G A. Shryock Secretaries.

Mr. Dunlop addressed the meeting on the subject of the deleterious policy pursued by the general administration and moved the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted—

Resolved, That we view with great dissatisfaction the course of policy pursued by the administration of General Jackson, so hostile to the wishes, and subversive to the prosperity of Pennsylvania—

That having disregarded the voice of the people, who had so devoutly supported him in the time of need—having abandoned the principles they fondly hoped he would pursue, having lent himself to advisers who are urging him to subvert the republican institutions of our country—it behooves us to leave him in the hands of those whom he wishes to cherish at our expense

That as Independent Freemen, we recommend to our fellow citizens the strictest adherence to the measures which have given such prosperity to our country, and to spurn the idea of political subserviency to any man, however great a favorite he may have been, who disregards our welfare—

That steadiness of principle is the only criterion of political consistency; that adherence to men in office and abandonment of measures to preserve the personal favour of those in power, is unworthy the spirit of Freedom—

That we cannot believe that Pennsylvania will continue her support to an administration which is recklessly pursuing measures injurious to her wishes and interest—

That there was a day when the united voice of Pennsylvania would have had its influence with the Executive—but the day has gone by—her unanimous reiterated wishes are disregarded—

That under these circumstances it becomes us to use every legitimate endeavour to oppose the re-election of Gen. Jackson and ardently to urge our fellow citizens to unite their strength to effect so desirable an object—

That with this object we earnestly solicit a general meeting of our fellow citizens at the Court House in Chambersburg, on the second Tuesday in August next, to devise means to carry these views into effect.

The meeting, on motion, then adjourned until Saturday next, at 7, *P. M.*

JACOB SNIDER, Chairman.

G. A. Shryock, Joseph Menich, } Secretaries.

From the Kentucky Reporter.

PUBLIC MEETING.

LEXINGTON, July 16, 1832.

We the undersigned, having given to General Jackson our warm support at the last Presidential election, from a high confidence in his patriotism, talents, unbending firmness, and purity of purpose, and having been greatly disappointed in the manner in which he has administered the Government, and in consequence of having withdrawn from his support for a re-election, invite the public generally, and especially those who have been deceived in their hopes of the wisdom of Jackson's administration, to meet at the Court House in Lexington, on Friday the 27th July, 1832, at 11 o'clock, A. M. that we may communicate freely and publicly the motives which have influenced our course.

Samuel Trotter	John McKenzie
Geo. W. Morton	Geo. Crutcher
Wm. Lloyd	Robt. Grinstead
E. L. Waltz	James N. Holeman
E. M. Chrutchfield	Benj. McCann
G. W. Laudeman	Wm. D. Marmon
Charlton Hunt	D. P. Watson
Thos H. Waters	Rueben Watts
John Keiser	Harvey Nelson
B. C. Randall	Geo. Moore
John Henry	Fielding Geter
David Laudeman	Wm. Linegar
Jos. H. Laudeman	Edward Howe
Thos. Tibbatts	James Vaughn
M. C. Johnson	John D. Treadway
P. Scott	P. McCann
P. B. Ewing	Alex. Gibbony
Thos McCracken	R. P. Elliott
J. C. Rodes	A. S. Elliott
Macy Thwaits	Jas. Henry
Wm. W. Graves	Josephus Dunn
Joseph Millward	Jonathan D. Hagar
John T. Bell	Wm. Vance.
Wm. H. Eanes	

From the Philadelphia Inquirer of the 7th.

GREAT PUBLIC MEETING.—The great meeting of naturalized Irish citizens, held pursuant to public notice in the State House Yard yesterday afternoon, was a bumper—one of the most gratifying and efficient evidences of public opinion, than has yet been given in any section of the country. It was impossible, from the position we occupied, to make a correct numerical estimate of the immense concourse present.

They came forth in their strength yesterday, and in the most emphatic language declared that they had been deceived in President Jackson, and that they pledged themselves, as they held sacred their oath to support the Constitution of their adopted country to maintain that constitution, and by every fair and honorable means, to oppose the re-election of Andrew Jackson.

Thousands upon thousands were there—more we have the testimony of a dozen of witnesses, by twenty per cent than congregated together at the recent veto meeting of the office-holders the 'getting up' of which called forth such disreputable and extraordinary exertions. Our Irish fellow citizens deserve well of the community; deserve well of the whole country.

James Gowan, Esq. (a Jackson voter at the last election,) an unwavering democrat and an influential citizen, was called to the chair; Samuel Black, Esq. (a Jackson voter at the last election,) Dennis Sweeney, (a Jackson voter at the last election,) Wm. Faris, [a Jackson voter at the last election,] and Thomas Laird, Esq. [a Jackson voter at the last election,] were chosen Vice Presidents—Doctor James M'Henry and Wm. M. Haly, Esq. both Jackson voters at the last election, were appointed Secretaries.

The concourse was addressed in speeches of great force and eloquence by Messrs. Gowan and Haly, whose sentiments were warmly responded to by the meeting. Indeed we never saw more enthusiasm exhibited by any body of our citizens than on this occasion:—We were surrounded by the sons of the Emerald Isle, and the involuntary bursts of approbation that broke from them as the sentiments of the speakers reached their ears, gave the surest indications of the temper in which they are prepared to oppose Gen. Jackson at the polls.

We consider this meeting as a death blow to the administration in this quarter, if it were not before in a collapsed state, and as such it may with confidence be regarded throughout the country. It is evident that the mass of the people—the bone and sinew of the city and county, the patriotism and purity of the community, are opposed to the re-election of Andrew Jackson. Where then can he look for support or succour?

To the Jackson Committee of Vigilance for Mason county.

Gentlemen:—You have appointed me a member of the committee of Vigilance for the Washington precinct, and as I am no longer a Jackson man, you may appoint some other in my stead. I am deceived in Gen. Jackson's administration of the government, particularly in his refusal to permit the bank bill to become a law, thus opposing his own will to the deliberate opinion of the other two branches of the government. JOHN GREEN.

Washington, July 25.

John Marshall, Esq. the most talented man of the Jackson party in Mason county, Ky. and who was but recently placed at the head of their ticket for the Legislature has in consequence of the Presidential *veto*, withdrawn from the canvass.

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